

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8895 號五十九百八千八第

日一初月六年二十緒光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 2ND, 1886.

五洋禮 號二月七英港香

PRICE 2^½ PER MONTH

ARRIVALS

JULY 1. MARIA, British steamer, 1,050. J. J. d. Gardeul, Saigon 200 fms. Rice and 100 lbs.—STEENSEN & CO.

JULY 1. CANTON, British str., 111; BROMBER, Warrington 30th June, Gt. J. JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.

JULY 1. STA. FILIPENAS, S. 3 m. s.e., 440, M. Edgerton, Hull 2nd June, Sapwan ed.—CHINESE.

JULY 1. FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, Harris, Swatow 30th June, until—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

JULY 1. SARPEDON, British steamer, 1,551, H. Chinn s. Shanghai 21 June, and Foo-chow, 28th, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

At THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

1st J. British Wood, British str., for Valparaiso.

J. M. Blaikie, British str., Manila.

Greyhound, British str., Hobson.

Hoover, British str., for Poole.

Sarpedon, British str., for Singapore.

Cundon, British str., for Australia.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 1. INDEPENDENT, 7 m. str., for Nagasaki.

JULY 1. ROSETTA, British str., for Europe.

JULY 1. SARPEDON, British str., or London.

JULY 1. CANTON, British str., for Shanghai.

REPARTIES.

The British steamer Sarpedon, from Saigon 28th June, reports experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer Formosa, from Swatow 30th June, and Foo-chow 29th reports had fine weather and moderate breeze throughout.

The British steamer Formosa, from Swatow 30th June, reports moderate S.W. wind and sun with fine weather; from thence port fresh E.W. winds and high sea. In watow, str., Hongkong, Ho-ho, and Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

For Formosa, str., from Swatow.—5 Chinese.

For Sarpedon, 2d, from Shanghai, 1st Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Cundon, 2d, for Shanghai.—Mr. W. T. Meyer, and 40 Chinese.

For Sarpedon, 2d, from Shanghai, 1st Chinese.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

JULY 1. ARRIVALS.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., from Ningpo.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., from Hongkong.

22. El Dorado British str., from Tientsin.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., from Hankow.

22. Sivon, Russian str., from Hankow.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., from Tientsin.

22. Ching-gean, German str., from Nanking.

22. Ingoo, German str., from Nagasaki.

22. Sutuna, British str., from Nagasaki.

22. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

22. Hsing-ting, Chinese str., from Tientsin.

22. Ching-ting, Chinese str., from Newchow.

22. Hsing-ting, Jap. str., from Kientan.

22. Meisco, Chinese trans., from Foochow.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., for Ningpo.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., for Tientsin.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., for Hankow.

22. Taku, British str., for Chefoo.

22. Sarpedon, British str., for London.

22. Nagoya Mar. Jap. str., for Nagasaki.

22. Shanghai, British str., for Hankow.

22. W. C. de Vries, British str., for Hankow.

22. Pantah, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

22. El Dorado, British str., for Chefoo.

22. Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

22. Ingoo, German steamer, for Nagasaki.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., for Ningpo.

22. Ingoo, German str., from Shanghai.

22. Activa, German str., from Shanghai.

22. Cleopatra, British str., from Shanghai.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., for Korea.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., for Korea.

22. Adria, British str., for P. Hamilton.

22. Tokio Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

22. Cito, German steamer, for Shanghai.

JULY 1. DEPARTURES.

22. Kiang-tee Chinese str., from Ningpo.

22. Ingoo, German str., from Shanghai.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., for Korea.

22. Edward May, Jap. str., for Korea

EXT & ACT.

CRANKS AND CAPITALISTS.

"It is only fun" was Lamb's excuse for Coleridge's metaphysical talk. The same analogy is made by its spirited proprietor for the dog which sniffs at you and for the horse which kicks. "It is only playfulness. In the same way we are quite prepared to admit that it is only the playfulness of American citizens which makes it needful for Messrs. Gould and Vanderbilt to guard their lives and houses by a cordon of police, according to the *Baltimore American* (which, of course, may be mistaken), the wealthy of New York are protected by bodyguards, just as if they were tyrants in a small Italian town of the middle ages. The Borgias and Medicis took their lives (and other people's too) in their hands. So do the Goulds and Vanderbilts. Not that the citizens are vicious, bloodthirsty men, but that "cranks" are about, and are unwarred by the fate of Guitain. The "crank" appears to be the kind of person who in England opposes vaccination, who is in favour of coercing nobody but loyal Protestants, and in whom, generally speaking, Gladstonianism is "chronic," like being possessed by a devil in the affecting case of Mr. Samuel Spoolin. The American "crank" finds a safety-valve in writing "cranks" letters to people like the late Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, in which he proposes to alleviate social inequality by taking the life of such citizens. Mr. Vanderbilt professed no fear of "rational evildoers," but he does not know how far the playfulness of the crank may carry him. There is no satisfaction in being shot by a man's bullet, and then hearing, on a deathbed besieged by reporters, that it was only the poor fellow's playfulness. The houses of Vanderbilt, Astor, and Gould have therefore (still according to the *Baltimore authority*) organised a plan of protection and defence on the eight-hour system. Snobs hover around them in relays, being relieved every eight hours. But spies cannot stop the postal service, and letters sent in charge with "appeals, demands, and threats." There are nine houses to be guarded, and no one can approach any of those houses without being observed by the sentinels. Do the Rothschilds and Barings of this country find more safety under monarchical institutions than the Goulds under the equal laws which are championed by Mr. Andrew Carnegie? Or is capital in the States within more measurable distance of "crusade" than home? Mr. Jay Gould has a system more individual and characteristic. When he wants sentinels he does not go to a wholesale detective agency. He bosses the job himself. "For years he has always been accompanied by a stalwart young fellow." Why, a man might as well be an Irish Revolutionary on friendly terms with Messrs. Sheridan, and Parnell, or Mr. Gladstone himself, as he was when opposed to rapine and dismemberment, and that kind of thing. Is it worth while to be very rich under penalty of having to endure the constant companionship of a stalwart young fellow? An intelligent millionaire should, at least, ensure young fellows who are not only stalwart, but educated and well-managed. Here in a new profession for men who have taken first classes and rowed in their college boats. They might enlist as stalwart young fellows, and accompany millionaires and marry their lovely and accomplished daughters. We perceive the elements of a new romance in the situation. After his University career a young fellow might pass a few months at Professor Donelly's finishing academy, and then might get a really lucrative engagement. The advantages to Mr. Gould and other people as unfortunately eminent are obvious. The stalwart young fellow of the future will be presentable, and a charming companion. In addition to his present young fellow (who may be a Harvard or a Yaleman, for what we know) Mr. Gould keeps a few spurs in the Windsor Hotel, opposite his house. Thus he has patrols of his own, and in much better guard than the British camp was at Suez. Mr. Gould, in troubled times, visits his office in, say, not in an elevated car, as formerly. In an elevated car, perhaps, a capitalist offers too good an aim to the popular "crank" below. If you ring at Mr. Gould's door a watchman arrives at the door from without as soon as the servant from within. Nor are people permitted to knock up "antagonistic sentiments" on his steps and house walls. Who are the people that have chalked G. S. with an arrow pointing westwards, all over London? Are these marks meant to direct a Socialistic march, or are they for the guidance of the Friends of Dynamite in case the bill does not pass its second reading? Such questions, in New York, would engage the attention of the wealthy. Mr. Gould has a grant of this sort written, in red chalk too, near his house:

"The Rich may abirk,
The Poor must work,
The Needy have a neighbour."

The poet, when laged, only reached the rhymes, not the reason, of his final complete, nor can we pretend to complete what his inspiration left half told. Or is the passage a quotation from Mr. William Morris? — Saturday Review

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROVERBS.

The object of the writer of this paper has been to collect and compare a few of the most familiar English and French proverbs or sayings; and to bring together a few of those sayings which exist in both languages, expressing the same idea, or nearly so, in each. To begin with a few similes. The English seem to have selected the mouse as their simile, and to have chosen it from among the other mice, first observe what a boy is in his own offspring. "It is natural for parents to desire offspring of both sexes. Both are required to complete a family. Where there are boys only they grow up rascals, and unfeeling. The extreme difference which exists between girl and boy nature can only be observed by mothers who have come from a family of girls, first observe what a boy is in their own offspring. "I would not have believed," said one of these, "that I could have been the mother of such a monster!" The self-evident impossibility in the words, "You can't get blood out of a stone," is represented by, "One could not comb a thing that had no hair." This last also "goes without saying," which, as literally translated from the French, now forms a proverb in our own language. In the proverb, "One man may lead a horse to the water, but a hundred can't make him drink," our neighbours have not inappropriately selected an "as" as the illustrative simile. "When you're in Rome, you must do as Rome does," every Englishman will tell you; though few perhaps could say why Rome was chosen as an example; and whether it's more necessary, when in Rome, to follow the general lead, than in anywhere else, is to my mind a doubt. To the Frenchman, the idea is sufficiently well expressed, however, by impressing upon you the necessity of "bowling with the wolves." "Easy come, easy go," though tersely and to the point, is scarcely so intelligible as the somewhat longer sentence, "That which comes with the flood, returns with the ebb." That a burnt child dreads the fire, is perfectly true, as everyone will admit; our neighbours, farther than this, and, in choosing a "scolded cat" as the object of consideration, speak of it as being in fear of "cold water, even thus expressing the natural distrust of everything that she did not know more about.

WOO LIN YUEN
Secretary.

the form "Do not wake a sleeping cat." In England, at least, it is said that "Birds of a feather flock together," or, to put it less poetically, "Those who resemble assemble." Naturally, "A thief is sat to catch a thief"; or, in other words, "A good cat to a good rat"; "A thief and a half to a thief." Evidently one thief is not always sufficient; more are required at times. That "Practice makes perfect" is equally true with "It is in forcing that one becomes a blacksmith." And speaking of "it's wind that blows nobody good," the fact that "to come one misfortune is good" is equally applicable if the phrase were not un-English. The cat seems to figure rather prominently in French proverbs. Instead of buying a "pig in a poke," a man—or rather his clothes—should be "a cat in a bag" is often spoken of. That a man—whether his clothes—should be "a cat with gold" is also a common saying. It is not required to have "the hope and the misfortune of being," but to "grind oil and serve humanity." What is the use of a child who is likely to do nothing? When married people have no children, they may console themselves by reflecting upon the crown's answer to a dove who, shut up in a cage, was boasting of the large number of young ones she had hatched: "My good friend, cease from this unseasonable boasting. The larger the number of your family, the greater your loss supposed to exist between a person placing his arms "akimbo" and making or initiating a two-handed base. The ability to utilize whatever comes to hand, apply not! All is fish that comes to his net," recited from another point of view, resolute (if I mistake) "Mulling arms" is also a common saying. We are not aware that our readers may be—the origin of the advice contained in "Tell that to the marines." It is just possible, in times gone by, "the marines" were a more credulous body of men than the majority of people; but that is as it may. The Chinese, it is said, weep when a child is born, and rejoice when it dies, as if it were to be congratulated in getting this dreadful brother of life over, and in having escaped the bility by being killed on just entering it. When we fall into misfortune children make it more bitter. Of a man whose wife presented him with continual additions to his family, Burton remarked that she would wish his whole establishment to her family. Certainly children people have more reason to be satisfied than those who who bring children into the world only to throw them upon it uneducated and unprepared for the battle of life. And yet a family that is too small is almost as great an evil as one that is too large. Often a only child gives much trouble as a large family. Dr. Simler tells us that a lady wife, with her husband, had inspected most of the lunatic asylums of England and the Continent, found the most numerous class of patients was almost always composed of those who had been only children, and whose wills had, therefore, rarely been thwarted or disappointed in early life; while those who had been members of large families, and who had been trained in self-discipline, were far less frequently victim to the malady. And if, thanks to the providence that takes care of children and fools, it may only escape being spoiled, yet it may die, and then God help the parents, who have, as it were, all their eggs into one basket! What, will all their pretty chickens at one fell swoop? Unless there are more than two children to a marriage, the world's population is not even- tually increased, for two children are required to fill up the vacancies that will be caused by the death of their parents. Children are not to illustrate, sum up, or emphasise "certain sorrows and uncertain pleasure" when properly managed. If some parents taste the strain bitter, it is very often they themselves who have pained the fountain. They treated their children when very young merely as playthings, humouring every caprice, and sacrificing to present fancies future welfare; then, when the charm of infancy had passed, they "denounced a system of re- striction and severity, and displayed displeasure and irritability at the very defects of which they themselves had the foundation." In an evening spent with Emerson, says one who knew him, "he made one remark which left a memorable impression on my mind. He told a memorable impression on my mind. Two children of the gentleman at whom when we met were playing in the room, when their father remarked, "Just the interesting age." "And at what age?" asked Mr. Emerson, "are children not interesting?" He regarded them with the eye of a philosopher and a pose, and saw the possibilities that surround that very being, with infinite interest. Each of his own children was for him a harbinger of happy hours, an angel sent from God with tidings of hope. Jeremy Taylor says, "No man can tell but that loves his children how many delicious accents make a man's heart dance in the pretty conversations of those dear playthings; their childhoods, their countenances, their little angles, their innocence, their imperfections, their necessities, are so many little emulations of joy and comfort to him that delights in their persons and society." —By the Author of "How to be Happy though Married."

MAIL TABLES.

NOW READY

FOR 1886.

Showing Dates of DEPARTURE of the ENGLISH and FRENCH MAIL from HONGKONG, of the transatlantic AGENCIES in LONDON, and the Dates of REVENUE DISBURSERS; and containing also a similar Table regarding PARCEL POST and

AN ALMANAC FOR 1886. On Paper 10 Cents each, or One Dollar per Dozen. On Card Board 20 Cents each. Also—

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1886. [128]

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1882. [130]

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1872. [131]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [132]

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PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1886. [133]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1886. [134]

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [135]

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Hongkong, November, 1883. [136]

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Hongkong, January, 1884. [137]

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1884. [138]

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